FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[BORBA 1 Feb]

ALIA, STEFANI ATTEND 5 FEB AWP-ORGANIZED SEMINAR

LD061156 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 6 Feb, ATA--The Central Committee of the PLA organised a seminar devoted to some problems of the elevation of the quality of the artistic creativeness and of the work with traditions, in Tirana, yesterday.

Present were secretaries of the [word indistinct] committees of the districts, leading cadres of the military units and invitees from the mass organisations, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, the central artistic institutions and the organs of the press and radio-TV.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the PLA Ramiz Alia; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA and first secretary of Tirana District party committee, Simon Stefani; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; the chairman of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, Dritero Agolli and other comrades.

Many contributions were read out at the seminary. They reflected the achievements in the field of literature and arts. Problems were treated of and opinions were raised out to always have a literature and art with a high proletarian partisanship.

Drawing the conclusions of the seminar the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Mehmet Karakushi, laid the stress on some tasks which have to do with the constant increase and strengthening of the leading role of the party organisations in the field of artistic creativeness and of the work with the traditions, for the further qualitative elevation of arts and literature, for their perspective development.

PARTY DAILY ANALYZES CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

AU052136 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Prela article: "'The New Foundation' of the Old Imperialist Policy of the United States"]

[Text] Now the Americans also have a "Carter policy" which, in his recent State of the Union Message, Carter called "the New Foundation." According to him, "prosperity at home and peace abroad" will be its goal. Nevertheless, the present President is not original in this. Other American presidents have also attached the same and even more bombastic and promising labels to their policy. For example, Roosevelt labeled his policy "a New Deal," J. Kennedy labeled it "the New Frontier," Johnson labeled it "the Great Society" and so forth. However, while on the one hand these clamorous labels have been a manifestation of an unscrupulous demagogy intended to mislead the country's working masses and the peoples of the world and to relax their revolutionary fervor, on the other hand they constantly represented the policy of aggression, expansion and hegemonism of American imperialism. Carter is also moving within the same framework with his "New Foundation."

As is customary, in his speech the American President devoted a large part to the economy of the United States, thereby repeating the annual deception of every White House chief. However, in this connection it will be better to recall some phases of presidential lies. When Carter was fighting for the presidential chair, his party portrayed him as the man who would rescue the common Americans from all the evils which they experience. [paragraph continues]

At that time he was the hero of the television screen, appearing as a devoted militant who would leave no one unemployed, would eliminate inflation, would help the Negroes and, above all, appearing as a compassionate Baptist believer. The unemployment which a year ago Carter claimed to reduce to 4 million has not only not been reduced, but it has remained where it was and, perhaps, it has increased; inflation is still increasing at a galloping pace; the cost of living is rising; rents remain high; there are more taxes; and health treatment [cost] is reaching astronomical figures from year to year and so forth. Thus what remains from all of Carter's qualities and capabilities is only his religiously inspired expressions, the sugared vocabulary of the church which leaves one standing with his eyes toward the sky and gives nothing. Now the President "wants to check inflation" but for this he calls on the American people to make "real sacrifices." In the United States the presidents come and go but the common people should constantly struggle against a reality which offers them only oppression, exploitation, beautiful words and empty hopes.

In his State of the Union Message the American President, presenting "the New Foundation" in the field of relations with other countries, overplayed the words peace, good understanding and friendship with all countries and nations. He seeks, by every means to persuade others that American imperialism is not the imperialism of the past, that now it has extended the hand of friendship to others, that it even tries for disarmament and human rights and so forth. In fact, Carter's "New Foundation" is a policy totally based on the old predatory and enslaving imperialist intentions and inhuman exploitation of the peoples and their wealth. It represents a pursuance of most shrewd methods designed to extinguish the revolutions and the liberation struggles. And, as Comrade Enver has stressed in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution": "American imperialism now wants to apply an allegedly new and fresh paint to this old and permanent policy and to give weapons to the counterrevolutionary elements, whether in power or not, to fight communism, which encourages the peoples and the proletariat to rise up in liberation struggles and revolution." Thus Carter provides his master, the large American oligarchy, with the most effective means to preserve intact its interests within the country and especially abroad.

Preservation and consolidation of cooperation with its allies in NATO is one of the directions of the current White House policy. In his speech Carter spoke about the unchanged commitments of the United States in this aggressive military pact, its further strengthening and the large funds which will be spent to further rearm and reinforce this pact, enabling it to remain an aggressive political and military organization.

On the other hand, the American President stated that all efforts will be made to sign the SALT-II agreement with the Soviet Union to prepare for a meeting with Brezhnev. This shows once again clearly that Washington and Moscow find ways of counterrevolutionary cooperation, regardless of their rivalry. However, the American imperialists are also trying by every means to obstruct Soviet social imperialism in the reciprocal race for expansion and hegemony in the world so as not to allow the balance of power to tip in favor of the Soviet Union. On their part, the Soviet social imperialists are also doing the same thing. In this respect, they remain rivals. From this standpoint Carter stated that he "will not sign any agreement if the United States defense might is not going to be predominant" and that "this new SALT agreement is not based on sentimental feelings." Thus "the New Foundation" of Carter's policy is not related to any Christian feeling about "general peace": It is a continuation of the policy of force pursued by American imperialism in rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists to dominate the world by fire and iron.

Speaking on relations with China, Carter said that he will take into consideration "the aspirations of the new powers, especially of China." He appealed to the Congress to assist in the continuation of relations with Taiwan. By this he tells his masters that they are not only not losing Taiwan, but have also won over China and its large market where millions and billions of dollars can be reaped. They won over an ally in their efforts to strangle the revolution and the peoples' struggle.

The present President of the United States boasted that "the United States has increased its influence in the 'Third World.'" He connects this with the new masks under which the American imperialists have disguised their policy toward the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Carter stated that the United States is reaping success by its policy of "opposing racism, defending human rights and supporting majority rule in Africa." But this is merely demagogy. The so-called opposition to racism is only a demagogic tactic by Washington. Realizing that nothing can save the racist regimes in Africa, Washington poses as if it condemns them and supports the new proimperialist bourgeoisie, seeking to establish people in power whom it has itself trained. In fact, Washington's slogan on "human rights" has already been unmasked. The Western agencies themselves reported recently that "the vigor with which President Carter spoke on protection of human rights cannot lead to forgetting that this policy has suffered great damage when strategic interests have been involved, as in the case of Iran." Therefore, American imperialism and its leaders stand for these rights as long as they remain within the theoretical plane, whereas in practice the opposite holds true.

Contrary to the preachings of Carter and the theoreticians of the "three worlds," everything shows the immutability of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. It once again confirms that American imperialism remains continuously aggressive. Carter speaks of a "New Foundation," peace and stability, but always with American interests in mind. He says the status quo should be preserved, communism should be fought and the peoples' struggles should be sabotaged. In Carter's view, the word peace means that the Iranian and Nicaraguan peoples and so forth should give up the revolutionary struggle. Thus the American imperialists make not even one concession in their policy of ruling the peoples and states and continuing to exploit the national resources of other countries to their benefit. On the contrary, the American President calls for support for "his defense" budget, without mentioning at all that military spending for the 1979 fiscal year will increase by $10.5 billion, amounting to a huge total figure of $140 billion. Carter's demagogic pacifist slogans are coupled with statements which show that American imperialists will "retain a powerful military presence in the Pacific." They cannot conceal the continuation of their dark policy, in the Middle East and everywhere by which, in rivalry with Soviet social-imperialism, they have created hotbeds of tension, have incited and incite the peoples against one another and so forth. As Comrade Enver has stressed, all this shows clearly that the policy of American imperialism remains, regardless of its facades, "an old predatory, neocolonialist and enslaving imperialist policy of exploiting to the core the peoples and their resources, the policy of extinguishing the revolution and the national liberation struggle."

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET ARMS RACE, ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS

LD061136 Tirana ATA in English 0942 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 6 Feb, ATA--Recently, the joint Soviet-U.S. commission on collaboration in the field of the "protection of envrionment" held its session in Moscow.

The U.S. delegation that took part at this session was received by Kosygin at the Kremlin, who, according to the news agencies, emphasized "the great practical importance of the Soviet-U.S. collaboration in the field of the protection of the environment and the great possibilities existing for its further development".

These talks constitute another demagogic farce organized by the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, to cover up their armaments race and their aggressive and warmongering policy. Reality shows that both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, as well as the other imperialist powers, carry out a feverish activity which leads to the pollution of the environment. The United States and the Soviet Union frequently conduct underground nuclear explosions, carry out tests of their weapons in outer space, including the bacteriological weapons, etc., which are in complete opposition to what these two imperialist superpowers preach--that they allegedly stand for peace, disarmament, detente, the protection of environment, etc.

Today a great deal is spoken about the radioactive pollution of the air, water and soil caused by explosions the imperialist powers have carried and are carrying out. On the other hand, the imperialist powers and, in the first place, the two superpowers, with the aim of drawing superprofits through the plunder of the assets and sweat of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are practicing large-scale construction work in these regions by building plants with high polluting effects to the environment, thus endangering the health and lives of the inhabitants. The talks on the "protection of environment" are a [word indistinct] employed by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists to cover up their hegemonic and expansionist policy.

ATA: U.S.-USSR 'DEMAGOGIC' MEETINGS AIM TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

LD051833 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["Frenzied Demagogy To Cover Up the War Preparations by the Two Imperialist Superpowers"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Feb, ATA--Two other meetings were added this week to the long range of demagogic meetings between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, as well as between the aggressive blocs of NATO and Warsaw treaty commanded by them, on the so-called reduction of troops in central Europe and the limitation of strategic weapons. Nothing came out of these meetings. Fruitless phrases were repeated, because these meetings are organised and directed by the two superpowers to deceive the peoples.

In their SALT talks, besides deception and demagogy, the two superpowers coordinate their clocks of counterrevolution and, at the same time, demand the preservation of their advantage in the strategic weapons. They want to have the monopoly on these mass extermination weapons and to exert blackmail on the others. Likewise they played the SALT card to preserve the equilibrium among themselves.

Very significant is the fact that precisely when the new meeting of the strategic arms limitation was holding its proceedings, both the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists conducted new nuclear explosions in their testing grounds. At the same time, great manoeuvres by NATO in West Germany and by the Warsaw treaty in Czechoslovakia were organised.

The frequent manoeuvres are integral part of the Washington and Moscow attempts to strengthen NATO and the Warsaw treaty, these instruments of aggression and war. These sabre-rattling of guns and missiles, as well as the tour of the Soviet Marshal Kulikov to Poland or the movements and increase of the U.S. and Soviet warships in the Mediterranean, are also an expression of the pressure exercised on the peoples by the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists, who want to open the road to their dictate and domination.

ATA COMMENTS ON ILLS FACING SOVIET AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

LD061150 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 6 Feb, ATA--Recently, it has been reported that the Soviet Union purchased other wheat quantities from the USA, bringing to more than 3.3 million tons of the quantity of grain purchased only from this capitalist country since last October. It has also been reported on large soya oil quantities bought from the USA. Meanwhile, data "leak" in the revisionist press from time to time on the grave situation in extracting and metallurgical industries, construction, transport, agriculture and other branches of Soviet capitalist economy. The consequences of this situation are also seen in the accentuated shortage of mass consumer goods in the market. Facts prove that Soviet economy is ever more being plunged in the quagmire of crisis. This is reflected not only in the form of the fall of the rates of production, but also in the stagnation and even in the perceptible fall of production in whole branches of economy. From the "elaborated" data, published in the Soviet revisionist press, it follows that the crisis seriously affected last year [word indistinct] of branches of industry, including oil, gas and coal extracting industries, the production of pig iron, steel, cement and railway wagons, the production of mass consumer goods and others. The [word indistinct] complete utilisation of productive capacities is noticed in many branches and the revisionist press has admitted that the production capacities in a series of enterprises are exploited to no more than 70-85 per cent. Meanwhile, the constant failures in agriculture have made the Soviet Union a constant grain importer. Last year, it purchased from the USA and the other countries million tons [as received] of wheat and maize. The siutation is critical in the field of livestock, especially in the production of meat, milk, butter and other important livestock products. The worsening of the economic situation, which was noticed last year, clearly testifies to the decline in the Soviet economy which is in the grip of crisis for many years now. During 1977, according to the incomplete data of the Soviet press, there were not achieved the targets set for the production of pig iron, steel, chemical fertilizers, railway wagons, timber, cement, linens, meat, etc. Although the objectives of production, set in the five year and annual "plans", are "reexamined" and constantly reduced, they again are not released in [word indistinct] branches of economy. Failures in agriculture, too, are not fortuitous, or caused by "weather conditions". To this testifies even the fact that since 1977 the Soviet Union has imported about 58 million tons of grains and that it has struck a five-year agreement with the USA to purchase at least 6 million tons of grains every year. This reality is an expression of the decline of the Soviet economy, where the objective laws of capitalism operate. It cannot get rid of crisis. The crisis brings about the increase of foreign debts, the frenzied militarisation of economy, the great expenditure in the non-productive spheres. The new bourgeoisie shift all the consequences of this crisis onto the working people, throwing into the high streets millions of workers, increasing the prices and further impoverishing the broad working masses.

REVOLUTION AGAINST GIEREK POLICY RECOMMENDED TO POLES

LD051416 Tirana in Polish to Poland 2130 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Bad Market Supply: A Consequence of the Gierek Clique's Antipopular Policy"]

[Excerpt] The Polish working masses, who are again feeling the consequences of the crisis, will not let themselves be deceived by revisionist demagogy. Only the overthrow--by means of a violent revolution--of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist relations of oppression and exploitation and the restoration of socialist relations will enable the economy and [word indistinct] to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the workers, guaranteeing also the abundance of material goods.

BTA COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES TENG'S REMARKS DURING U.S. TOUR

LD062125 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 6 Feb, BTA commentator Stefan Kozhukharov--The noisy visit by the Chinese deputy premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to the United States of America has now ended. The anti-Soviet smoke it has raised is now beginning to disperse. The euphoria is followed by a sobering down.

Generally speaking, the Chinese guest's visit has proceeded in accordance with the preliminary scenario. Deviations were not absent, though. The conciliatory stands expressed by Mr Deng Xiaoping at meetings, interviews and press conferences on the Taiwan issue, the threats against Socialist Vietnam, the flattering calls for American economic, scientific and technological aid were within the sphere of what had been expected.

In one respect, however, did Mr Deng Xiaoping exceed the expectations of his hosts. In his talks with officials, Congressmen and journalists he so often took the cliche slanders from his anti-Soviet suitcase that it became necessary for President Carter to dissociate himself from his stands. This keeping of the distance by official Washington does not sound convincing when it is compared with the announced results of the Chinese leader's visit. Despite the initial intention not to publish a communique, at the end of the official talks all the same a document, named "Joint Sino-American Information Announcement", was circulated. Its content shows unambiguously that it was prepared solely to give expression to the readiness of China and the USA to "oppose the efforts of any state or group of states to establish domination or hegemony over others..."

The anti-Soviet meaning of this sentence was decoded as early as it was incorporated in the communique on the normalization of Sino-American relations.

The leitmotiv in the verbiage of Mr Deng Xiaoping was the Maoist thesis that "the USA, China, Western Europe, Japan and the Third World" must unite against the Soviet Union. Drawing the dark picture of the, in his view, inevitable war, Mr Deng Xiaoping declared with an edifying tone: "We must look at this harsh reality full in the face instead of calming ourselves down as an ostrich hiding its head into the sand."

Mr Deng Xiaoping himself illustrated with his own words in the most successful way the efforts of Mao's heirs to suggest to mankind that "detente is an illusion" and that the world should hold back to [as received] the time of the "Cold War".

PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE RESULTS OF GIEREK VISIT

AU071932 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 7 Feb, BTA--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard the information on the outcome of the talks between the party and the government delegations of Poland, led by Mr Edward Gierek, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, and of Bulgaria, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, held during the visit of the Polish delegation to Bulgaria from January 31 to February 1 this year.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria noted with satisfaction the agreement of the two delegations on a further expansion of the economic cooperation, specialization and industrial joint production in many branches of material production, on a still wider use of the progressive forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation in compliance with the complex programme on socialist economic integration of the CMEA member countries.

Reaffirmed was the two countries' determination to continue the development of friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, to pursue unswervingly the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, to fight for rallying all peace-loving forces of the world in their efforts for world peace and security.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria fully approved the work of the Bulgarian delegation and highly assessed the outcome of the talks, which proceeded in a spirit of fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and complete unanimity on all matters discussed. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria entrusted the corresponding state bodies, institutions and economic organizations with the task of developing and undertaking concrete steps for the further expansion and deepening of the all-round Bulgaro-Polish cooperation.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES CSSR MINISTER PUCEK

AU071315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Zdenek Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy industry. During the friendly talks, expanding the cooperation between the two countries in hydropower were discussed. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and Jaroslav Henjna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

DELEGATION TO BERLIN WPC SESSION RETURNS

AU071937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian National Committee for Defense of Peace returned today from Berlin, where it took part in the extraordinary session of the WPC which took place from 2 to 6 February, Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, leader of the delegation and chairman of the Committee for Defense of Peace, said to our representatives at the airport:

[Dimitrov-Goshkin--begin recording] The main point on the agenda was to discuss the necessity of immediately stopping the arms race and beginning practical disarmament measures on the basis of the principles supported by all peace-loving forces. The session adopted many decisions on all issues which were discussed, but the appeal to the nations to immediately develop a wide-ranging activity for stopping the arms race and beginning disarmament and the appeal to the nuclear powers to stop nuclear arms and begin nuclear disarmament were the central results. A plan on developing the activity of the WPC was adopted: It envisages the main directions of its activities for the coming years. The Bulgarian delegation took an active part in the session and its commissions. In general we tried to reflect the policy of our party and government and our people's support for stopping the arms race and promoting detente and social progress, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the session's goals. [end recording]

CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN ARMY HELD

AU051916 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[L[illegible] Col Boris Khristov report: "For Higher Quality and Activity of the Lecturers' Propaganda"]

[Summary] "A conference of the main lecturers group of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration took place yesterday at the Sofia central army club. Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff, and Todor Ganchev, BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department deputy head, took part in the conference." Maj Gen Ivan Shtiliyanov, deputy head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, spoke on the responsible tasks of the political propagandists in the army. "Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev spoke on some issues of international relations." A number of political lecturers were honored with the Medal of Merit of the Bulgarian People's Army for their successful propaganda activity.

BCP CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM

AU051908 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] "A plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place yesterday." "Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the commission, reported on the commission's work during 1976-78." In his report Karadzhov dwelled on the work done for implementing the 11th BCP Congress decisions as well as for increasing the quality and effectiveness of party activity. He noted the improvement in the activity of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and stressed its part in improving control over increases in production as well as improving the quality and fully utilizing production capacities. He also pointed to the topical task of "intensifying the cooperation with the party committees and organizations with regard to exchanging party cards, when a comprehensive evaluation of the political, moral, and businesslike qualities of the communists are to be checked." In conclusion, Stoyan Karadzhov pointed out that the control activity still does not correspond with the requirements of the BCP national conference, and he expressed his hope for fuller cooperation with the BCP Central Committee social information center. "The plenum adopted decisions on the report and approved the 1979 plan for the commission's work."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EXPLAINS NEW AGRICULTURAL 'MECHANISM'

AU051015 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

["For New Upsurge in Agriculture"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Feb, BTA--In a leader under this title the RABOTNICHESKO DELO paper discusses the tasks of farmers stemming from the new economic mechanism for the management of agriculture. Bulgarian agriculture at present, the paper writes, is one of the greatest achievements of socialism.

Creatively applying Lenin's cooperative plan, the party within a short period of time succeeded in solving one of the most complex tasks of the socialist revolution: the reorganization of agricultural production. Bulgaria now is a country with modern, highly concentrated and specialized agriculture which is taking an active part in the formation of the national income, in Bulgaria's contribution to the international division of labour. RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that irrespective of the high rates of Bulgaria's farming production, it has not yet utilized all the possibilities for its development.

It is for this reason that the need emerges for a decisive improvement of the management, and the socialist organization of labour. Planning has become the key element in the new mechanism; agricultural organizations will now be given control figures only for the obligatory sales of a few types of finished production, for the foreign currency receipts from exports and a limit for imports and the contributions to the state budget fixed on the amount and quality of the land cultivated. This creates objective conditions for the successful implementation of the principle of self-support, for speeding up the concentration, specialization and intensification of production, for the rapid transfer of scientific and technological developments and front-rank experience.

As the paper notes, the idea embodied in the new economic mechanism finds its most vivid expression in the formulations for wages and internal accounting. The size of the "wages" bill is now put in direct dependence on the ultimate economic results of the all-round economic activity and is formed as a resultant value--as the balance between revenue and expenditure. This, however, it is emphasized in the leader, does not mean a holding back, a retreat from guaranteed pay. The wages of farmers will continue to be guaranteed. According to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO morninger the transition to the new mechanism means a qualitatively new stage in the development of Bulgarian agriculture and an important factor for raising output and its efficiency, for improving the living standards of the working people.

CENTENNIAL OF PROMINENT LEFTIST AGRARIAN CELEBRATED

AU060922 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Feb, BTA--RABOTNICHESKO DELO's leading article is dedicated today to the centenary of Aleksandur Stamboliyski, the founder of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU), a great public figure and statesman, an ardent democrat-republican and a brave fighter for national justice. The paper underlines that the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the BAU Standing Committee to celebrate solemnly the centenary of Aleksandur Stamboliyski laid emphasis on the fact that Aleksandur Stamboliyski was one of the biggest political figures in Bulgaria's modern history.

The BCP had supported many progressive forms of the agrarian government, headed by Aleksandur Stamboliyski and in 1922 waged joint struggle with the united agrarians against the reactionary outrages, stresses the paper. "Practical cooperation between the two biggest organizations of the working people in Bulgaria was achieved. The tragic events in June 1923, which were the last days in the life of Aleksandur Stamboliyski, became a turning point in realizing the necessity for united action of the united agrarians and the communists. Gone was the illusion of independent peasants' rule, which was impeding the alliance between peasants, the BCP and the BAU. Time reaffirmed the real power of this unity of action".

The article stresses further the merits of Aleksandur Stamboliyski for forming a sound and indissoluble alliance between the united agrarians and the BCP. It is also stressed that the unification of communists and the sound forces of the BAU and their closer cohesion under the name of the United and National Front have formed the kernel of the Fatherland Front, which rallied the democratic and patriotic forces of the nation. The paper writes in conclusion: "United and rallied, communists and agrarians celebrate the centenary of the loyal son of the working people Aleksandur Stamboliyski in an atmosphere of working and creative upsurge throughout the country in implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference, for a worthy celebration of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria".

HUSAK RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

LD072357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle today the ambassador of the Republic of Uganda, Elly Aseni, who presented his letters of credence. In the course of the meeting, appreciation was expressed for the support that Czechoslovakia gives to the liberation movements of the nations of Africa in their struggle against colonialism and racism, as well as for its support of the Ugandan people's efforts aiming at social progress and strengthening the economic independence of the country. Mutually advantageous cooperation profits the peoples of both countries and strengthens peace in the world.

The ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, Hortencio J. Brillantes, also took part in an inaugural audience with the president of the republic today. It was noted in the speeches that relations between Czechoslovakia and the Philippines have developed successfully since diplomatic relations were established in 1973. Their further strengthening in all fields of mutual interest is a contribution to the process of detente and strengthening world peace and security.

The ambassador of the Republic of Togo, Foli Agbenozan Tettekpoe, also presented his credentials to the president of the republic, Gustav Husak, at Prague Castle today. In the conversation it was stressed that relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Togo are based on the principles of friendship, mutually advantageous cooperation, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. At the same time it was confirmed that further possibilities for the allround development of these relations exist.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT IN LIBYA

Addresses Tripoli Dinner

LD072000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In a speech given at a dinner in his honor in Tripoli, Libya, last night by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, stressed the successes achieved by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which has changed from one of the poorest and most backward African countries into one of the front-rank countries of the developing world. Comrade Strougal recalled that we highly value the principled stands of Libya in solving the Middle East issue, and its resolute stances against the intrigues of world imperialism and Israeli aggression.

We are aware of the role of Libya in the idea that the Arab world as a whole should resolutely reject separate negotiations and the betrayal committed against the national cause of the Arabs by President as-Sadat. It is not so long ago that Arab progressive countries shook hands at the summit meeting in Baghdad and confirmed the need for a general settlement in issues of war and peace, which means that the territories occupied by Israel will be returned for all time and that the state and national rights of the Palestinians will be asserted.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a firm advocate of peace in Europe and in the world and that is why we contributed with all our forces to the success of the Helsinki conference. We sincerely believe, Comrade Strougal said, that the new peace proposals announced in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states will contribute to be an upsurge of the forces of peace and progress.

The Czechoslovak federal premier then recalled that we have a profound interest in expanding the already traditional cooperation with Libya in all spheres. That is why we cordially welcomed the general line of our relations as set at the meeting of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, and the secretary general of the General People's Congress, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during his visit last year to Czechoslovakia. Comrade Lubomir Strougal said in this connection that we have identical aims in the construction of a socially just society and furthermore, the same views on solving most of the world's problems. Moreover, the time has come to expand not only our political but also our economic cooperation. Past years have proved, Comrade Strougal said, how our countries can assist each other. And that in everything there is a mutual advantage in cooperation. But we have not yet exhausted all possibilities. We are therefore ready to cooperate further in fulfilling the grandiose plans of development of the Libyan economy, in implementing the historic social changes which open new prospects and a happy future for the Libyan people, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud in his speech, among other things, thanked Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal for his visit to Libya and stressed that the Libyan people know full well that the people of Czechoslovakia are not only good friends of Libya but also of the entire Arab nation. He (?recalled) his negotiations with the Czechoslovak premier as well as his talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during which both sides adopted similar stands on all important international problems. Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud also said that the countries of the Third World, in the struggle for their independence both political and economic, need the help of their friends from socialist countries. That is why it is necessary for the socialist countries to support and develop as much as possible their relations with developing countries. The cooperation and friendship of Czechoslovakia and Libya are a good example of this, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud concluded.

Ends Visit, Documents Signed

ID072150 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 7 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal's official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah ended today with the adoption of a joint communique and the signing of a protocol on the fourth session of the joint Czechoslovak-Libyan committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The protocol was signed in the presence of Lubomir Strougal and his host Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Libyan Maritime Transport Secretary Mansur Badr. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived here last Monday.

Returns to Prague

ID072151 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 7 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here today from an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah made at the invitation of Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress. Lubomir Strougal was accompanied during the visit by Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta.

DENG XIAOPING'S U.S. VISIT PROMPTS VIGILANCE

AU071230 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Vladimir Till article: "Slippery Platform"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the PRC State Council, precisely adhered to the script that had been worked out in Beijing [Peking] for his first official visit to the United States. If he did not overfulfill, then he most certainly fulfilled the program of antipeace and anti-Soviet provocations with which he had come to Washington in the hope that it would deeply impress Congress and other hawks who share his viewpoint. Both in the press and on television he achieved the publicity he was longing for, and the most conservative part of the American political spectrum even loudly applauded him. He succeeded, at least temporarily, in slightly poisoning the sources of international understanding and detente, in introducing distrust and uncertainty into the prospects of the future development and in complicating relations in the most important, that is the American-Soviet relationship--relations which are sufficiently complicated as it is.

This is a remarkable record in subversion for a single man and a mere 8-day visit. Despite this we do not think the 74-year old Deng will come to reap the ominous harvest of what he has sown. And not because of his age, but because--in spite of his efforts--"this is surely not the path most Americans want to follow," as the paper Washington POST wrote.

We are not saying this to put our own minds at rest--this would be most inappropriate in the grave situation of the ongoing process of changing theory into practice in the plan to surround the socialist community with a pact anchored in the Sino-American-NATO alliance. We are not underestimating the threat created by the concentration of Chinese troops and war materials along the borders with Socialist Vietnam. But above all we again recall the Maoist thesis on the "inevitability of war" and its appendage in the form of the Machiavellian concept of dragging the United States into a ruinous nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

All these are circumstances rousing us to vigilance. Deng's visit, and particularly the fact that he found a high rostrum for his heckling proclamations in Washington, feed the suspicion that a most dirty and dangerous game is being enacted against world peace. We know that a part is played in this by U.S. presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, whose extremely negative influence on U.S. policy as regards the Soviet Union can be traced from the ill-famed campaign "for human rights" to the adherence to discriminating measures in trade contacts, the frustration of the SALT agreement and appeals for feverish armament. It is also clear to us that somebody in Carter's immediate vicinity has instilled in him the naive idea that negotiations with the Chinese would win him prestige as a dynamic statesman of world super-class dimensions, which would suit him prior to the elections.

Nevertheless there exist realities in life which are simply there and which persist regardless of propaganda, pious wishes or the political needs of the moment. To the enthusiasm of NATO's former Gen Alexander Haig and the Pentagon, Deng Xiaoping can repeat a hundred times over that "the danger of war comes from the Soviet Union;" but President Carter knows that either he will sensibly coexist with this very same Soviet Union and the socialist community, or he will evoke a confrontation which could be driven to extremity, in which case he will need Beijing [Peking] like a dog needs a fifth leg. [paragraph continues]

Carter must know that pressure creates counterpressure and that it is not in U.S. interests to start denying both physcial and political laws. From this it also follows that, sooner or later, he will grasp what a dubious service had been done to him by his Chinese guest with his advice to antagonize "the polar bear." It is most instructive to follow now the commentaries of Soviet observers on this event, which the White House calls--with slight exaggeration, and especially quite prematurely--a "historic" event. The commentaries are calm and self-confident, and in the first place they demand an explanation which President Carter still owes: What is the direction now being taken by the new American-Chinese relations, and how far does he intend pursuing it. Not only Moscow, but the whole world is waiting for a concrete answer.

YUGOSLAV ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE STUDENT MOVEMENT CRITICIZED

AU011720 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 31 Jan 79 p 1 AU

["FA"-signed report: "Press Conference of the International Student Union; Unity and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Representatives of the International Student Union have informed the journalists about the recent attempt by some national student unions to change the structure of the movement by establishing a new student organization of those countries whose governments identify themselves with the principles of nonalinement. The action which was initiated by, above all, Yugoslavia was in fact designed to separate the student unions of developing countries from the unions of the countries of socialism and is--by the way--at variance with the very anti-imperialist character of the nonalined movement. At the January conference of 38 student organizations from developing countries in Malta, which was to be abused for this purpose, the overwhleming majority of participants, however, resolutely rejected this intention and the four separatist organizations finally left the meeting without achieving success.

POWER SHORTAGES, 'YEAR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA' CITED

LD031230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] The editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today under the headline: "We Are Strong Enough" is devoted to the question of solving the current fuel and power situation in our country. In its opening passage, the editorial notes that the majority of people have demonstrated their willingness, desire and efforts to help solve the problems with which they have been personally confronted during the past few weeks and which they have personally felt. The 15th party congress, the individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and of its Presidium meetings and the Federal Government have systematically examined this problem. Once again, however, the old truth has revealed itself, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, which is that it is a difficult path which leads from a resolution to its implementation and that the way in which this resolution is translated into practice is decided by people at every level of management and at every place of work. Not everywhere, therefore, have we been painstaking; not everywhere do we have a clear conscience. But it is futile to look back now. That would be idle. The issue now is to tackle the existing situation gradually, but energetically. Nonetheless, we must draw an appropriate lesson from this experience. We can even draw general conclusions from the existing situation because, naturally, we have more than one problem.

But, as today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, there is only one road ahead--that which was outlined by the 15th party congress in its social and economic program. And this program is to fulfill the planned tasks, tackle problems and remove shortcomings. This is not a simple process in which directives come from above to be fulfilled below, in which there would be only directives and no discussions, in which uniform views would be born at a stroke and in which everyone would take the same view on every aspect of every question.

It is relatively easy to achieve a uniform view on matters that are pleasant, or on measures that are popular. This is, however, a more difficult thing to achieve when the opposite is the case. The changes recently instituted in working times fall in this category. As today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, not everyone welcomed them with enthusaism. Many people were even angry and grumbled. And various elements, both at home and abroad, are feeding on this situation. We recognize the domestic ones by their demagogic language and their anger, and the lament from abroad? Although one broadcasting station admitted that the working hours we have introduced in our country are quite normal in the world, nontheless, in their country, as they say, it was freely agreed to while in our country it was ordered. In our country, so they say, the order is given by the state, while in their country this is a matter between employers and employees. Indeed, our state has an important economic function, and it would be a bad state if it did not fulfill it.

In another part of the editorial, RUDE PRAVO goes on to observe that we are not the only country to have been affected by this year's severe winter. In our communication media we have reported about the calamities caused by frost and snow, but in these reports we do not find a single instance of malicious gloating or derision. We cannot, however, say the same for the other side. Bourgeois propaganda always tries to exaggerate and blow every problem of ours as far out of proportion as possible. None of these attacks directed against us, however, can influence the development of our country or frustrate our plans. We cannot expect applause from our class enemies. And if such applause does come, as was the case in 1968, then this should serve as a sound of warning. Any attempt to divert our people from the path they have chosen is in vain, says RUDE PRAVO. This was once again demonstrated last year, which was to have been, in the notions of the anticommunists, the so-called "Year of Czechoslovakia" and which was to have revived moods from the crisis year of 1968. A few meetings were held in the West--which the public ignored completely--at which a small number of the so-called dissidents cried in lament, and that was all. The recent attempts to rouse passions in connection with the tenth anniversary of the tragedy of that misguided young person, Jan Palach, ended the same way.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that we shall soon be marking the 10th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee at which a new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, was elected. We shall mark this not as a commemorative occasion, but in order to remind ourselves once again of all the lessons that have emerged from the crisis-ridden developments within the party and society since the 13th party congress. We will do this in order to assess the historic significance of the April session and in particular to recapitulate all the enormous work we have done during the past 10 years for the well-being of our country, for the development of man and for the strengthening of peace. But our vision is focused above all on the present and the future: On the fulfillment of the program of the 15th congress and on overcoming all difficulties and obstacles so as to attain our goals. We have enough strength, experience and drive to enable us to fulfill all our tasks fully, says RUDE PRAVO in conclusion.

HONECKER GREETS CPSU'S PELSHE ON BIRTHDAY

LD071036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0310 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Karl Marx Order, the GDR's highest award, Wednesday was conferred on Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. A message of greetings, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, states among other things: "Your personal contribution toward deepening the fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, toward consolidating the bonds of friendship between the GDR and the USSR deserve our high esteem."

In addition, the message praises Pelshe as a proven communist and internationalist who "has done lasting services in developing communism in the Soviet Union."

FRELIMO SECRETARY COMMENTS ON PARTY BUILDING, GDR TIES

LD021156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0040 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee for party organization, has described as the most important result of the revolutionary process in Mozambique the establishment of the FRELIMO Party, whose program is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In an interview with ADN in Maputo, he emphasized that after Mozambique achieved independence, an organization with a much clearer orientation had become necessary to guarantee the building of a new Mozambique. "A qualitative jump was necessary during this stage--the founding of the party. It had to be a party of the vanguard led by the scientific ideology or the proletariat," said the Central Committee secretary.

The campaign for building the party waged from February to November last year was assessed as a great success by the FRELIMO Central Committee. Tens of thousands of the best workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals were accepted and party cells were established in the most important spheres.

The most important task now is to form party cells in other spheres and to enable those cells which already exist to carry out effective work.

Marxism-Leninism is in accord with the inherent interests and strivings of the African peoples. For this very reason it is necessary to lead everyone, and naturally mainly party members, in the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism.

Oscar Monteiro dealt in the interview in particular with the leading role of the working class under the complicated conditions of the colonial heritage in Mozambique. He stressed that FRELIMO is building on its experiences in the national liberation struggle. "It has been proved that in every phase of the revolution we must determine the main front. At present it is the production front. The working class in Mozambique is still a young one. But it is capable of accepting new ideas, organizing itself and forming the decisive fighting and dynamic force."

During the campaign for party building the most important enterprises in the country as well as communal villages and cooperatives were designated as focal points for accepting party members. The best workers and peasants were able to visit a party school, but at the same time they were waging class struggle at their places of work, and that was the best school.

The Central Committee secretary described the socialist countries as the "liberated territory of mankind." The experiences gained by the communist and workers parties of these states are of great value for FRELIMO, and the struggle waged by FRELIMO will enrich the common experiences.

Dealing with cooperation with the GDR, Oscar Monteiro said that "FRELIMO takes great pleasure in the great ties between it and the SED which have existed since liberation. We highly value the manifold cooperation between both our parties and states under the leadership of the parties. The basis for this is the common political-ideological views of the SED and FRELIMO",concluded Oscar Monteiro.

DPA: ECONOMY FAILED TO REACH 1978 PLAN TARGETS

LD071022 Hamburg DPA in German 0101 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR economy failed last year to reach the plan targets in most spheres. This conclusion is reached by the German Institute for Economic Research after an examination of the GDR economy at the beginning of the year published in its latest weekly review.

Especially in industry an accelerated growth rate was hoped for, though it reached only 5 percent. The sociopolitical program, the unfavorable weather and the well-known difficulties in foreign trade have been more than the "hardly flexible economic system" could cope with without loss in its growth rate.

However, GDR exports increased last year more than imports. The import surplus was reduced by 600 million valuta marks to 7.5 billion valuta marks. In the GDR's trade with the West the deficit was 500 million valuta marks higher than in 1977. This was primarily due to stagnation in exports to the Federal Republic.

WEEKLY REVIEW ASSESSES RATIONALIZATION, SERVICES

DW070910 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 4 Feb 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] I derive from your letters that many of us are currently making a realistic assessment of our economic situation. What matters is to understand the complicated situation, the changes resulting from international political and economic interconnections. And, dear listeners, people not only think objectively and critically and, as is customary in our case, also optimistically; they are acting as well. This is manifested by the intiatives of the working people in all enterprises and all sectors every day, every hour.

I believe that people everywhere have realized that the necessary increase in output can be achieved only through a rationalization which goes far beyond our standards applicable to date. Not that our rationalization to date must be underrated. We have learned from the 1978 report from the Office for Central Statistics that labor savings through rationalization last year were equivalent to the annual worktime of 152,000 working people. If we take this into proper consideration we will find that this is a considerable rationalization effect for us economically. But we need still more, and this is why we plan to further increase the speed of rationalization this year.

For the first time in 1979 enterprises will be operating according to a state plan for socialist rationalization, which for the first time has been made part of our national economic plan. This shows that this year rationalization of will assume new dimensions. In this connection the complex rationalization of entire production departments and entire industrial production processes on the basis of the most modern technology will assume growing significance.

Let me cite two examples from the electrical engineering branch. In the centralized production of plug-in type units for electronic data processing installations the multitude of soldering processes for conductor panels constituted a technological problem, a problem of productivity. A collective of technologists, engineers and production workers in the Riesa (?Robotron) electronics enterprise looked into the problem and developed a device for mechanically soldering an entire production process, which resulted in an enormous worktime saving. Beyond that the transition from manual work to mechanical soldering enhances the quality of work and eliminates monotonous manual work.

In the Carl Zeiss enterprise, Jena, the assembly of produced devices has been largely mechanized. The results of these efforts are a technological project for the new organization of the assembly department. As a result, 20 percent more production space has been gained and thus preconditions have been created for an increase in output in this particular plant. In this plant, also an entire enterprise department, a whole production section, has been rationalized. This is what we need. This is why we are pursuing an economic policy under which the major portion of our investments is put into rationalization measures and not into new construction. In 1979 we will spend 51 percent of our industrial investment on rationalization measures, a percentage amounting to 72 in the electronic industry and electrical engineering branches and to as much as 75 in the light industry branch.

It will not escape anyone's attention that in the capitalist countries, too, rationalization is in the center of public interest. Nor can it escape our realization that the great rationalization in the two systems in a sense is of absolutely oppositie character. In the West rationalization is to the disadvantage of the workers, making them lose their jobs and subsistence. This is most clearly illustrated by the extremely harsh strike struggles in Britain the past few weeks, the steel workers strike in the Federal Republic, and the harsh strike in Lorraine just now. Socialist rationalization in contrast benefits the working people. Production increases, worktime is saved, and work becomes easier. National income goes up, and nobody loses their subsistence. Small wonder, hence, that the working people of the socialist countries support rationalization, that they cooperate with the technologists and engineers to map out new and more productive technologies all the time.

I do not want to discuss in detail today the technical level of rationalization in East and West nor the speed of rationalization in East and West, but merely state that the different social effects of rationalization and the different attitude of the working people toward rationalization represents a system advantageous for our side which, on a long-term basis, makes us feel optimistic about our chances in the rationalization race.

Dear listeners, rationalization involves all spheres of the economy in our society, including services. Repairs and services are daily problems. The development of repair work and services shows a continuous upward trend. According to the statistic report of 1978 the value of services offered to the population increased by M170 million, that is an 8 percent increase. The 1979 economic plan envisages an increase of services by 8.5 percent. Since the eighth party congress we have set ourselves the task to develop services in such a way that they will become an efficient and modern branch of economy; we advanced purposefully step by step in this direction.

After the eighth party congress we created people-owned service enterprises. Today we have in the republic a network of more than 200 people-owned service combines which today represent the backbone of repair work done in households. Next to these people-owned service enterprises there are artisans, cooperative artisans and private artisans. Service combines are closely cooperating with artisans. The annual statistical report states that cooperative and private artisans contributed a considerable share to progress achieved in repair work. In addition there are three large people-owned service enterprises: The industrial product sales enterprise Monsator, abbreviated IBM, for large household equipment, industrial product sales enterprise for service and repairs of all acoustical equipment, and the Berlin household electric enterprise for other electric household equipment. Cooperation between service combines, artisans, and specialized service enterprises generally works fine. We see here the contours of services as a modern economic branch. More than 100 kinds of services are being offered in this service system. There are more than 200,000 collection points for equipment to be repaired by various service installations of our country. A new installation stood its test in past years, namely the service houses. I saw such houses in Suhl, Dresden, Crimmitschau, Leipzig, Bad Doberan and Eisenhuettenstadt. There are collection points for a number of different things to be repaired, such as umbrellas, cameras, electrically heated pillows, and even jackets to be mended. In addition there are hairdressing shops, photography shops and even post offices, savings banks, collection points of secondary raw materials, communal housing administration offices, and others [in these houses].

Locating many service installations in one place has been welcomed very much by the people because you can save much time if you can take care of many problems under one roof. In these service houses, which are differently organized, there are repair shops as well as collection points for things to be repaired. I am under the impression that these service houses will continue to develop as some form of socialist service installations. I was really surprised to find a big, modern, and exemplarily organized service house in Bad Dobern. Such exemplary installations also exist in Bergen and Grevesmuehlen. I am curious to see the Greifswald service house to be opened in May. Some 33 more service houses will be opened until the end of the 5-year-plan period. Dear listeners, over and over again I am receiving letters with complaints that old equipment is discarded and not repaired. Some discards may be justified, but I am convinced that many repairs could be carried out with some good will. It is most of all a matter of how you approach the customer. The name is "house of services." Must you not assume that colleagues are working here who want to help their fellow citizens? Without such an approach I would not take this job. I think it is good that a new profession exists for some time called skilled service worker. In this profession you learn the right approach to the customer and the deep meaning of the world service. If you want to become chief of a collection point of a service installation, you must prove that you are capable of doing it. All this demonstates that we have the right social approach to the important job of rendering services.

AXEN ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

ID061434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 5 Feb 79 ID

["Meeting of the Central Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters in the GDR"--ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin--The communist upbringing of the younger generation is one of the most important concerns of the GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters, and good results have been achieved here, the Central Committee of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters in the GDR said at its meeting in Berlin on Monday.

With the utmost resolution the Resistance Fighters oppose the intention of reactionary forces in the FRG to allow war crimes and crimes against humanity to come under the statute of limitations. Otto Funke, chairman of the Central Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, underlined in his speech that the growing dangers to peace through the arms race, which have been provoked and stepped up by the imperialists, and also through increasing fascist and neofascist activities in Western countries have aroused many people.

The meeting of the Central Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters in the GDR adopted statements on the nonapplicability of the statute of limitations to Nazi and war crimes, the International Year of the Child and a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The meeting cordially welcomed Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who was elected a member of the Central Executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters and its Presidium. He conveyed greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary and expressed the high esteem felt by the party of the working class for the unflagging efforts of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters.

In his closing speech, Hermann Axen described the tireless efforts of the GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters as indispensable in forming the minds of the growing generation. He said that, in view of neofascist activities in Western countries, ranging from bans on employment to the formation of fascist organizations, all progressive forces must intensify their efforts. Europe's Antifascist Resistance Fighters are qualified by their knowledge and experience to point increasingly to this danger.

The meeting unanimously adopted a protest statement by the committee's Central Executive. It says that antifascist resistance fighters will use every means in their power to insure that the crimes of Nazi mass murderers and war criminals will not remain unpunished. It calls for the disbanding of SS organizations, the suppression of Nazi activities and propaganda and the prosecution of war crimes regardless of the statute of limitations.

Another statement pledges support for all initiatives and actions in the International Year of the Child. It is still one of the prime objectives of the antifascist struggle to insure a life of peace, happiness and security for the children of the world. In a letter to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the resistance fighters promise to work to the best of their ability for the "development and strengthening of the antifascist socialist German state."

WEST BERLIN CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

LD052055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Sunday evening GDR security authorities arrested a group of agents at the Horst border crossing for violating the transit agreement. On behalf of Hussein, the go-between for the criminal Khalife gang who has long been known to the West Berlin authorities, the West Berlin residents Hans-Dieter Konetzki, Wolfgang Sens, and Harold and Henry Lehmann committed subversive acts by smuggling out people on GDR transit routes. The cars used in the offenses, a Ford with the licence plate number B-AU 3555, a Fiat 124, license plate number B-1 3926 and Opel-Rekord, licence plate number B-L 9952, were impounded.

NEPSZABADSAG WARNS OF 'LATENT DANGERS' IN PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD071224 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, February 7, (MTI)--Apropos Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to Washington, a lengthy article carried Wednesday in NEPSZABADSAG deals with the expected development of the Sino-U.S. ties. Ferenc Varnai, head of the daily's foreign desk, answers the question why certain Western press organs, radio and TV commentators are trying to reassure us and whether the socialist countries are really overestimating the dangers latent in China's foreign policy.

"We too are well aware that China's backwardness does not render possible for the time being the realization of its ambitions of ruling the Far East and the world," writes the commentator. "Nevertheless, the almost obsession-like profession of views regarding the inevitability of war and dangers posed by detente, the hysterical outbursts against cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and the offer of nearly 1,000 million-strong China's raw material, market and alliance have got their effect and logic. These buttress the extremist groups which have always opposed relaxation of international tension and disarmament. When Deng took a stand against the continuation of detente and conclusion of SALT-2 agreement, he counted on the appreciation of the 'hardliners' in the American Congress. From them and through their help, Deng hopes to get the political, financial and technological help without which China cannot effect its superpower ambitions.

"But if it were to get all these, what after all can guarantee that it would 'get pacified, calm down and adjust to the norms of international life,'" asks the commentator, and goes on to say: "Judging from the words and deeds of Chinese leaders, there is no such guarantee. On the contrary, we can reckon with that once in possession of bigger force, more modern arms and war industry, China's big-power ambitions and aggressiveness will turn stronger. And would not it be justified to take into consideration that this increased power may turn not only northwards? Why should not the Chinese nationalism, which also contains ambitions for ruling the world, look for 'life space' also in the South-east Asian countries inhabited by so many Chinese and especially when these states are much weaker? When the Beijing [Peking] leadership attempts to put the Soviet-American relation on the edge of knife, it counts on that it will not be China but the United States that will get involved in war with the Soviet Union. After all, it can come into the world's frontline if it does not catch up with industrially developed countries in next 20-25 years, but rather they weaken one another in a destructive war."

The daily goes on to say: "Of course, if a positive change occurs on part of China, we will be happy about it and accordingly adjust our policy toward it. But at the moment we have to reckon with China's aggressive line and acts and that is why we need not only expose the war efforts of the NATO, but we should also take a stand against the Chinese politics which is striving to join hands with the military bloc of the imperialists and which is providing buttress to the forces interests in arms race and in sharpening tension.

"It is just because of the above reasons that the responsibility for the world's destiny and for risking the peace of their own countries lies on the governments which are encouraging and helping the Chinese leadership desirous of aggravating tension and military adventurism, instead of checking it," underlines Ferenc Varnai.

1978 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENTS REPORTED

LD050308 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 3, MTI--Saturday the Hungarian Central Statistical Office released (?information) on the fulfillment of the 1978 national economic plan.

Below the most important facts from the report: In 1978 the production growth in industry as a whole was close to, and in the building industry and agriculture was up to the schedule. The number of active earners in the whole of the national economy was larger and in the productive branches smaller than in 1977. The production growth stemmed from a higher productivity of labour. The increase in the population's incomes and consumption approached the projected level. The country's (?progressive) fixed assets, flat stock, public health, social-welfare and cultural facilities were expanded and modernized. The plan targets were not fulfilled satisfactorily in a number of important areas, with smaller than planned improvements in economic efficiency. The modernization of the production pattern fell short of the requirements. Domestic consumption rose faster than production. The position of the national economy balance worsened as against the year before.

The national income produced in 1978 was worth more than 510.01 million forints, or 4 percent higher--calculated at comparable prices--than in 1977. The failure of reaching the planned 5 percent growth was partly due to the fact that gross production rose in a smaller, and material investments in a greater degree than had been foreseen. Within domestic consumption, the proportion of the population went up by 3 percent approaching the target. Accumulation figures showed a 25 percent increase, instead of the planned decrease. This was due to the fact that investment spending failed to drop according to plan, but increased by about 4 percent, with an especially massive growth in stock-piling. Thus the proportion of accumulation in domestic consumption continued to increase.

The major indices of the 1978 development of the Hungarian people's economy:

	Planned	Accomplished
	(1978 figures in the percentage of that in 1977)	
National income	105	104
Industrial production	105.5-106	105.2
Building-mounting performance	104-105	105
Agricultural output	102-103	102
Average nominal income per capita	107-107.4	107.5-108
Nominal wage per earner	107	108
Consumer's price level	104	104.6
Real income per capita	103-103.2	103
Real wage per wage-earner	102.8-103	103
Consumption of the population	103.4-103.6	103
Investments by state-owned organizations in thousand million forints	180-182	196.5
Construction of flats, 1,000 pieces	90	88

On a yearly average the number of those employed in the state-owned industry was at 1,687,100--1,400 persons, 0.1 percent less than in 1977. Productivity rose by 5.3 percent.

In agriculture the production value of plant cultivation scarcely surpassed last year's figures, in spite of outstanding results in certain sectors, and did not reach the planned value. The surplus production--in accordance with the plan--resulted mainly from the growth in yields. But progress in stock-breeding was greater than planned. In agriculture financial expenditures went up higher than production did. In state-owned farms and in cooperative farms the average number of workers stood at 780,000, 0.5 percent less than in the year before.

Systematic cooperation with the socialist countries played a decisive role in Hungary's international economic relations: Besides an increase in trading, co-operation in production, science and technics as well as the realization of joint investments was carried on. Trading increased also with non-socialists states, although imports went up quicker and exports slower than planned, partly owing to unfavourable market conditions and partly owing to shortcomings in economy; thus bigger imports surplus was recorded than envisaged, first of all in non-ruble accounting trade.

State-owned organizations spent 196.5 thousand million forints on investments, some 15 thousand million more than the envisaged plan-figure 180-182 thousand million forints. Calculated at current prices this value surpassed last year's amount by 8 percent and in volume by 4 percent.

The rise in the income and consumption of the population was close to the planned ratio. The increase of the nominal incomes exceeded slightly the anticipated figure. The monthly average earnings per wage earner of workers and employees were over 3,700 forints.

The amount of social benefits in money grew by 8 percent. Within this, 40 thousand million forints or so were paid for pensions, 10 percent more than a year before.

The stock of savings deposits went by 17.4 thousand million forints and totalled 124.9 thousand million forints by the end of the year.

The value of retail-trading amounted to 281 thousand million forints in 1978, 3.9 percent more at comparative prices than in the preceding year. Consumer's prices went up by 4.6 percent, instead of the planned 4 percent.

On January 1, 1979, the country's population was at 10.7 million, 28,000 more than a year before. The number of active earners totalled 5,076,000 persons, 7,000, or 0.1 percent, more than in 1977.

Out of the state budget 14 thousand million forints were spent on health service, 21 thousand million on education institutes, and 8 thousand million forints on public education and sports.

Tourism increased greatly in 1978: 17 million foreigners came to Hungary [word indistinct] million more than in the preceding year. 10 million tourists spent more than 1 day in the country. 90 percent of the foreigners visiting Hungary came from socialist countries. The number of places in hotels and paying guests' rooms did not expand in line with the increase of the number of tourists.

5.4 million Hungarians, 16 percent more than in 1977, travelled abroad. 93 percent of the Hungarian tourists visited socialist countries.

MALI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO JABLONSKI

LD080736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, gave an audience at the Belweder Palace today to Djibrilla Maiga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali, who presented his credentials and was then received at a private meeting.

TRADE PROTOCOL ON DOMESTIC GOODS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD061120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Polish and Bulgarian ministries of domestic trade and services have signed a protocol on exchange of marketable goods for this year. Mutual turnover in this sector will increase by 50 percent compared with last year. Poland will import from Bulgaria canned vegetables and fruits, wines, household equipment and leather goods, among others, in exchange for Polish clothes, textiles and alcoholic beverages.

PRESS REVIEWS EAST-WEST TIES, AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD051032 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Press review on East-West ties, agriculture]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb, PAP--In a vast article published in KULTURA weekly on the East-West cooperation policy Michal Dobroczynski wrote among other things:

There are several characteristic features as for the fields or problems of the functioning of the contemporary societies, as viewed from the angle of East-West relations. In particular, each of those problems to a larger or smaller degree reveals the political aspect which is in the striving of the two different systems to demonstrate in practice their own superiority in the solution of problems. On the other hand, the countries develop a distinct propaganda striving to accordingly interpret the achievements of their own as well as those of the other bloc. Moreover, a search for proper forms, methods and instruments of cooperation, which is indispensable for a joint solution of numerous problems, is becoming more and more natural. Finally, the investigation, analysis and assimilation of the knowledge, sometimes somewhat adapted, of the positive experiences of countries of different systems is becoming ever more important.

A more indirect, less formalized and sometimes even camouflaged form of cooperation is to take advantage of someone else's achievement by imitating them. This is not cooperation in the strict meaning of the word, but, in the objective categories, it is one of the more interesting forms of positive contacts, which can be called contacts of positive cooperation.

Another significance can be attributed to contacts between extra-government institutions, particular social groups, as well as contacts resultant from the uncontrolled flow of information and movement of people.

It should be stressed here that the political rigour applied sometimes to cases of informal exchange decreases as the societies reach maturity and their needs become more sublime, as they become stronger, politically secure and, finally, as progress is made in universal detente.

This evolution is also a demonstration of the fact that the East-West relations are becoming more rational and the countries are becoming more capable of distinguishing between fields in which political confrontation is real and important from those which are of marginal significance.

The element of cooperation in the policy of relations between East and West is to a large extent resultant from theoretical rationalism and the subjective role of governments of respective states. But, most of all, this cooperation is dependent on a number of objective assumptions, the growing social maturity and international interdependence.

"In order to reach in future annual 4 percent growth of agricultural production, the Third World countries must change their investment priorities and assign larger means to agriculture. It concerns both external assistance and loans and, especially, internal sources of accumulation," wrote ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE economic weekly.

"Low yields, primitive tillage techniques, small input of energy and chemicals, lack of organized seed selection systems, high percentage of pre and post-harvest waste, partitioning of agricultural holdings, overpopulation of villages and unemployment, out-dated social structures and obsolete forms of land ownership, an underdeveloped infrastructure, a low level of agricultural education, the lack of organized research on agriculture, insufficient credits for agriculture, a faulty organization of sales and supply are common features of most of the developing countries.

"Chances of increasing agricultural production in the developing countries can be found in raising yields and expanding the acreage of arable lands.

"Utilisation of soil resources and work force in the developing countries requires--in order to achieve the increase in agricultural production--a simultaneous fulfilling of a number of conditions, namely the increase in investment outlays for agriculture, the application of modern techniques of production and their adaptation to local ecological conditions.

"Clearly, a vast majority of the aforementioned problems cannot be solved without profound transformations," wrote ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, "which would ensure the poorest rural population an access to land, work, education and create conditions for setting up new institutional frames facilitating socio-economic development of the countryside.

"Semi-feudal, anachronic social structures existing in the majority of developing countries hamper the development of agricultural production. The existing systems of land-lease are far from stimulating farmers to undertake efforts aimed at production increase.

"The system of credits, sales organization, conditions of access to agricultural education favour a big landowner, and are detrimental to a small-scale farmer who is thus forced to rely on natural husbandry with which he can only meet the barest needs of his own family. The majority of rural population in the developing countries is made up of small-scale farmers and landless workers and hence all development plans should pay heed to this fact."

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ARRIVES IN USSR

For Moscow Domestic Service and TASS accounts of the visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Wojtaszek, see the East Europe section of the 6 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AGRICULTURAL MEASURES ADOPTED AT RCP CC PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU061050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Decision of the RCP Central Committee plenum on improving the uniform leadership and planning of agriculture, and on the establishment of general state and cooperative industrial-agricultural councils and increasing agricultural production"]

[Text] The RCP Central Committee plenum of 1 February 1979, discussing and examining suggestions to further improve the leadership, organization and planning of the agriculture and food industry, formulated on the initiative and basis of recommendations by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed the unanimous view that the RCP agricultural policy--based on the profoundly scientific, original and innovative thinking of the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania--insures the continuous development and modernization of agriculture, a basic branch in our economy, which is playing a vital role in increasing our socialist wealth and national income and in raising the living standard of all the people.

The plenum expressed the view that, in step with the general progress made in the economy, and as a result of the party's consistent policy of developing all the branches of the national economy harmoniously and evenly, Romanian agriculture underwent profound changes, reflected in the remarkable development of its technical-material base and in the continuous growth of production, as well as in improvements in the general living standard of the working people in villages.

The plenum expressed the view that the party policy of socialist industrialization has insured conditions for yearly updating the technical means employed in agricultural production. The agricultural sector has been allocated an increasing number of tractors and agricultural machinery, important quantities of chemical fertilizer, and equipment for hydro-amelioration work, thus insuring the necessary means for the practice of an intensive and highly productive agriculture. In 1978, the agricultural sector had 135,000 tractors, 1,480,000 tons of chemical fertilizer active substance, and the irrigated land totaled over 2 million hectares. A complex process of developing and modernizing the state agricultural enterprises, of economic-organizational consolidation of the agricultural production cooperatives, and of improving the forms of cooperation among the agricultural units was carried out, through the establishment of intercooperative economic councils and associations.

The establishment of a congress of the entire peasantry, the organization of the national agricultural council, and improvements in the activities of the collective leadership bodies in all agricultural units--measures which constitute part and parcel of our party's and state's consistent policy of insuring an organizational framework for democratic leadership of the national economy and of the entire society--have secured ever more active participation by the working people in villages in implementing the party's agricultural policy, the 11th congress decisions, and the party program on developing and modernizing agriculture.

As a result of the conditions created by our party, and of the selfless work of the peasantry, state agricultural enterprise workers, mechanics, specialists and all other people employed in villages, the plenum expressed the view that our agriculture has recorded important successes, reflected in the fact that in the 1950-1978 period overall agricultural production increased 3.5 times.

Continuous increases in vegetable and animal output have permitted better supplies of consumer goods for the people and raw materials for industry, as well as other products required in the national economy. The great achievements attained in developing and modernizing agriculture conclusively demonstrate the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and highlight the superiority of a socialist agriculture and its ability to increase its contribution to the socioeconomic progress of the entire society.

At the same time, the plenum pointed out that, although important achievements were recorded in general, there are still serious shortcomings and lags in many agricultural sectors, especially regarding the rational use of land, machinery and manpower, the employment of new agricultural and animal-breeding methods, and economic efficiency, which caused the results obtained by numerous agricultural units to fall short of possibilities and the conditions created by the party and state to increase vegetable and animal output and thwart the considerable efforts made in our economy to equip and modernize agriculture.

The RCP Central Committee plenum expressed the view that implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism, the achievement of a new quality, and the general socio-economic development of the country places new demands on agriculture, which is expected to produce greater yields, in keeping with the ever higher level of its technical-material base and with the needs of the national economy, and which must increase its contribution to the socialist wealth.

The current 5-year plan and the guidelines for 1981-1985 are designed to accelerate the process of agricultural modernization by expanding mechanization and the use of chemicals, by implementing comprehensive land amelioration projects and by creating conditions for increasing efficiency in all sectors of vegetable and animal production.

In keeping with the current stage of development of the production forces throughout the economy, and with the heavier current and future demands placed on agriculture, the Central Committee plenum found it necessary to adopt new measures to further improve the leadership, organization and planning of agriculture, and to better capitalize on the great possibilities existing for increasing agricultural production.

In accordance with the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the plenum expressed the view that the chief targets are to insure a uniform leadership in agriculture, to increase the integration of the production and economic activities of the state and cooperative agricultural units, with a view to efficiently using the land, the technical means and the manpower, to improve the organizational structure of all units, from the lowest eschelon to the minister, in order to create a favorable framework for the working people to realize their initiatives, to enhance their responsibility, and to stimulate their efforts to increase the vegetable and animal output in all agricultural sectors.

To optimally implement the party program on increasing agricultural production, the RCP Central Committee plenum decides:

To apply a system of measures designed to improve the leadership, organization and planning of the agriculture and food industry, based on the following principles:

A) Uniform leadership of all agricultural sectors and at all organizational levels;

B) Strengthening the role of the basic agricultural units--agricultural production cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machinery stations--as decisive factors for increasing vegetable and animal production;

C) Deepening the process of concentration, specialization and integration of agricultural production;

D) More rational and uniform use of the technical-material base--tractors, agricultural machines, transportation means and other equipment allocated to agriculture;

E) Improving the training of specialists and all other agricultural workers, in accordance with the requirements of modern agriculture;

F) A closer coordination between the technical and economic leadership of all agricultural bodies--minister, department, central and county--and the activities of the production units, and increased responsibility by the latter for the fulfillment of the plan tasks;

G) Deepening the process of integration of research, production and education, with a view to more rapidly introducing technical progress in the practice of agriculture units;

H) Creation of the necessary organizational framework and all conditions for introducing the new economic-financial mechanism in all state and cooperative agricultural units.

I. On the Establishment and Function of the General Industrial-Agricultural State and Cooperative Councils [GIASCO]:

1. The GIASCO are established in accordance with the basic principles of uniform agricultural leadership; the current intercooperative councils shall be reorganized accordingly.

2. A GIASCO will include: An agricultural machinery station, agricultural production cooperatives; state agricultural enterprises or their farms; intercooperative economic associations and associations formed between cooperatives, and state or consumer cooperative units; institutes, research stations, and agricultural teaching units; other economic agricultural units.

3. The council will be responsible for the fulfillment of tasks by the agricultural units belonging to it and will create the necessary organizational framework for the concentration and specialization of agricultural production, for joint work permitting more efficient use of the land, of material and financial means and of manpower, and for consolidating the economic strength of each agricultural unit.

Equal mechanization conditions, the use of chemicals, seeds of the same quality and the same technical assistance are to be secured in each area, and, naturally, equal yields are expected. Strict record-keeping, based on the same norms, must be insured in all units.

4. The council will receive a plan from the general county directorate for agricultural and industrial processing of agricultural products.

The agricultural units incorporated in a council preserve their administrative autonomy, have their own income and expense budgets, and have and plan their tasks from the uniform development plan of the national economy; each unit is individually responsible for the fulfillment of this plan.

The principal task of the council is to insure that all the units carry out efficient and profitable economic activities, based on increased output and labor productivity and reduced production costs.

5. The GIASCC will provide uniform organization of its territory and will insure rational crop rotation and distribution, so as to realize the productive potential of all agricultural plots, regardless of ownership. The council will also insure a more rational distribution of livestock units and investment projects, in accordance with the conditions and possibilities existing in each unit.

6. The GIASCC is responsible for the fulfillment of the planned vegetable and animal production and for product deliveries to the state stock.

7. The council will take steps to establish general sectors [sectore unice] in the fruit, vine and vegetable-growing areas for the amelioration and exploitation of natural meadows and pastures. The agricultural units preserve their ownership rights within the general sectors.

8. The council will develop the industrialization and semi-industrialization of agricultural production in the units belonging to it, by establishing capacities tailored to requirements. Similar steps will be taken for the production of mixed fodder, milling or other processing activities, with a view to capitalizing on existing resources in accordance with the specific conditions of the area.

9. The GIASCC will organize construction projects for local development or for the implementation of tasks envisaged in the investment plans of its units. Both workers from state agricultural enterprises and members of agricultural production cooperatives will be drafted in construction work. In the case of larger investment projects, the councils can cooperate, on a contract basis, with specialized county enterprises or other socialist units.

10. Associations will be expanded between agricultural cooperatives, and between the latter and state or consumer cooperative units and efficient utilization of the production, industrial activities, construction work and services.

11. A general machinery sector will be organized to insure efficient use of tractors and agricultural machines and equipment; this sector will incorporate the fleet of machines from agricultural machinery stations and state agricultural units, and will feature machinery sections for each agricultural production unit and its sub-units. Repair activities and teams in charge of the means of transportation will also be organized uniformly within the council.

Livestock breeding and fattening units constitute part of the GIASCC. They maintain ownership of their own machinery, which is subordinated to the agricultural machinery station.

A general center dealing with the use of chemicals, subordinated to the agricultural machinery stations, will be established in each council with a view to improving activities involving fertilizers and pesticides.

Irrigation work will also be carried out uniformly, within the council; the responsibility for this type of work rests with the agricultural machinery stations, which, using both their own equipment and equipment taken over from state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives, will irrigate the crops on schedule and according to established technologies.

Projects drawn up by specialized bodies for irrigation and land amelioration are to be compulsorily debated by the collective leadership of the GIASCC, which must give their approval since they are the beneficiaries of such projects. At the same time, the council will supervise the taking over of finished projects.

12. The bodies through which the GIASCC exercises collective leadership are: The general meeting of working people, the leadership council and the executive bureau.

The general meeting is made up of members of the collective leadership bodies of the component units, specialists and technicians belonging to the council's permanent group, chairmen of executive committees of communal and town people's councils in the area under the council's jurisdiction, and representatives of other state units and of consumer cooperatives which participate in economic cooperation and association activities.

The leadership council has 31-34 members: The director, chief engineer and head accountant of the agricultural machinery station; the chairmen, chief engineers and head accountants of the agricultural production cooperatives; the director, chief engineer and head accountant of the state agricultural enterprise, or the farm manager and the economist in the area under the council's jurisdiction; the director and the head accountant of intercooperative economic associations; the chief engineer, the head veterinary surgeon and the head economist of the general industrial-agricultural council; the director of the research station, members of the agricultural cooperatives and frontranking workers from the production sectors of the agricultural units belonging to the latter's leadership councils. Other members of the leadership council are the chairmen of the executive committees of communal and town people's councils in the area subordinated to the council.

The executive bureau has 13-17 members, who are: The director of the agricultural machinery station, the chairmen of the agricultural production cooperatives, the directors of the intercooperative economic associations and associations between the cooperatives and state or consumer cooperative units, the director of the state agricultural enterprise or the manager of the farm located in the area of the council, the director of the research station, the permanent group of specialists of the council, and other leadership cadres from the council's component units.

It is recommended to elect as chairman of the GIASCC the party aktivist employed as organizer of the county party committee for the respective council.

The post of first deputy chairman of the council and chairman of the executive bureau will be held by the director of the agricultural machinery station.

In view of the special role and importance of the GIASCC in insuring the uniform leadership of agricultural production, the positions of party organizer of the county committee and director of the agricultural machinery station will be filled by competent cadres, experienced in political and organizational work and knowledgeable in agricultural matters.

13. Permanent jobs will be given within the council to the chief agronomist, the head veterinary surgeon, the chief economist and the group of technicians employed in the contracting and purchasing departments of the beneficiary enterprises and breeding centers.

The chief agronomist of the council is responsible for the implementation of the established technologies and for the organization and execution of all agricultural operations by the agricultural machinery stations, the agricultural production cooperatives and other agricultural units.

The head veterinary surgeon, who is responsible for livestock and veterinary work, will also hold the position of state inspector for all sanitary-veterinary matters in the council's area.

The chief economist is responsible for the implementation of economic-financial indexes in the council's units; he will be permanently employed at the council, and is appointed from the personnel of the Bank for Agriculture and of the General Directorate for Agriculture and the Industrialization of Agricultural Production.

14. The GIASCC will insure payment of the remuneration due to the specialists of the council and of the agricultural cooperatives, and to the personnel of breeding and selection centers, including the allowances paid to chairmen and team members. The financial activities of the council will be managed by the economic-financial sector of the agricultural machinery station.

II. On Improving the Activities of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

1. The RCP Central Committee plenum expressed the view that a decisive role in the implementation of the measures adopted is played by the agricultural production cooperatives, as basic agricultural units, which must efficiently use the land, the technical-material resources and the manpower to obtain ever larger vegetable and animal productions, in accordance with the provisions of programs on developing agriculture, and thus increase the incomes of the cooperative members.

For this purpose, each cooperative must take resolute measures to improve labor organization and to instill in its members a spirit of order and discipline; it must keep a clear record of the results obtained, and strengthen the sense of responsibility of all the cooperative members and technical and leadership cadres. Everything possible must be done to complete agricultural operations on schedule and in the best conditions, applying modern, scientific agricultural and zootechnical methods to obtain ever larger vegetable and animal yields.

2. To increase economic efficiency--a decisive issue for the progress of our agriculture--each agricultural production cooperative must apply the new economic-financial mechanism, and self-management and self-administration.

3. The role of the general meetings must be increased in the organization and in all production, economic and financial activities of the agricultural cooperatives; these represent the supreme leadership forum of the cooperative, whose task is to debate and decide, in a spirit of cooperative democracy, on all essential work aspects.

The participation of all the cooperative members must be insured in both productive activities, in leadership and in adopting and implementing decisions; in all efforts to develop each cooperative unit.

Measures must be taken to consolidate the work of the cooperative leadership councils and to increase their role in firmly applying the decision of the general meetings, in resolving current and future production problems, and in the collective leadership of all economic activities in their cooperative unit.

4. In all agricultural production cooperatives cadres with rich experience, good organizers and people versed in agricultural matters from among the cooperative peasants, machine operators, technicians and experts will be elected to the position of chairman. Chairmen can also be elected from among the chiefs of machine operator sections who can fulfill both tasks. When those elected come from other enterprises or units, they will retain their previous rights, including the remuneration.

In large agricultural cooperatives with complex activities where engineers are elected to the position of chairman, a chief engineer will also be employed.

5. Veterinary surgeons from sanitary-veterinary clinics will be transfered as chief veterinary surgeons to agricultural cooperatives where they will actually work and be responsible for attaining the reproduction indexes, fulfilling the breeding plan, protecting the health of the livestock, reducing losses from death and slaughtering and achieving the planned number of animals; their remuneration will depend on the fulfillment of these tasks.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives--on the basis of decisions adopted by general meetings of cooperatives and on the basis of proposals made by county bodies--will submit for the approval of higher bodies the unification of certain agricultural cooperatives with small areas and reduced development possibilities, in order to increase their economic potential and make use of the advantages offered by the concentration of production.

III. Improving the Activity of State Agricultural Enterprises

1. The measures to improve the management of agriculture must lead to a substantial improvement in the economic situation and in the production of all state agricultural enterprises, a key element for raising crop and animal production and attaining the central state fund; it must also lead to a great increase in their role in and contribution to developing and modernizing all of agriculture.

2. All state agricultural enterprises must take measures to fully use the land stock and the technical-material base in order to obtain greater agricultural yields.

All state agricultural units must become an example of the rapid and efficient implementation of the most advanced methods of the organization of production and work and of the application of the appropriate modern technologies for each field. They must act with a high sense of responsibility for carrying out the plan tasks under best conditions. These units must use their experience to actively contribute to raising the economic efficiency of the entire agricultural activity. State agricultural units must see to it that the best seeds and animal breeds are used for production; something that insures higher profits from all viewpoints.

3. The entire activity of state agricultural enterprises must be based on the principle of self-management and economic-financial self-administration.

The collective leadership bodies and all employees of state agricultural units must insure the proper administration of material and financial means made available to them; they must avoid any kind of waste and inefficient utilization of these means; they must continuously strengthen order and discipline; and must attain greater and greater production and profits.

4. State agricultural enterprises will continue to carry out their activities as units with their own plans and budgets for income and expenditures. They will receive their plan tasks through the county General Directorate for Agriculture and the Industrialization of Agricultural Produce--the trust of state agricultural enterprises. The plan indexes of these units will be clearly indicated in the GIASCC plan.

5. State agricultural enterprises must make a contribution to fulfilling the GIASCC's overall tasks by actively participating in all ventures designed to contribute toward making better use of the technical-material base, of experts and of the labor force.

IV. On Improving the Activity of Agricultural Mechanization Stations

1. Within the set of measures for improving the organization and leadership of agriculture, an important role is played by the agricultural mechanization stations. It is their complete responsibility to insure that good quality agricultural work is performed on schedule in all units of the general council. For this reason, the leadership bodies of the agricultural mechanization stations are obligated to insure the judicious use of machines, tractors and of all equipment; they must strengthen order and discipline in the activity carried out by the units and they must strengthen the sense of responsibility for the quality of work performed in order to insure the planned productions.

2. The agricultural mechanization station becomes the single [unic] mechanization sector for the entire production activity of agricultural units within the council's sphere of activity, while the mechanization sections, as production subunits, will carry out their activity in agricultural cooperatives and in state agricultural units and associations. The chief of the mechanization section holds the position of chief mechanic of the cooperative.

In the case of state agricultural cooperatives with a special status--for instance the large island of Braila--mechanical means shall be organized in the agricultural mechanization station which will only be provided to the respective unit.

3. The production plan of the agricultural mechanization stations shall include the production level established in the plan for each cooperative and state unit within the council's sphere of activity, as well as the technological mechanization work.

4. To increase the responsibility of agricultural mechanization stations and of all mechanizers in achieving ever increasing production, the payment for work performed, including the wages of the mechanizers, will be directly linked to the actual production achieved. For this purpose, the agricultural mechanization stations shall conclude cooperation contracts with cooperative units to achieve, on the basis of their joint activity, the production envisaged in the state plan. The system of work contracts practiced up to now shall be abandoned. Thus, increased responsibility will be given to both the agricultural mechanization stations and the agricultural cooperative units for the performance of good quality work on schedule, a fact which determines the achievement of the planned production.

The work carried out by the agricultural mechanization stations will be paid per ton of product. The technical, economic, specialized and administrative [tesa] leadership and personnel in the agricultural mechanization stations will be paid on the basis of the overall contract system, according to the production achieved in the council's agricultural and cooperative units. The chief of the mechanization section and the leaders of the cooperative leadership--the chairman, the chief engineer and the chief accountant--will be paid on the basis of the results achieved by the entire unit. The other specialists in the agricultural production cooperatives shall be paid in keeping with the provisions of the remuneration law and according to the production achieved, while receiving additional rights for overfulfillments of the plan on the basis of the overall contract system. The mechanizers and cooperative members will be paid on the basis of the overall contract system and on the basis of the production recorded in each crop by each team. Their wages are not influenced by the results achieved by the other teams or cooperative members as a whole.

In the case of fully mechanized crops, the production process shall be organized on the basis of the overall contract system by the teams of mechanizers. This measure must be gradually expanded and given general application in keeping with the increase in the mechanical equipment.

The agricultural mechanization stations shall also conclude contracts with the state agricultural units in which concrete responsibilities will be established for performing quality work on schedule and for achieving the planned production. In this case, too, mechanizers shall be paid according to the production achieved.

The plenum has decided that measures shall be taken to improve the research activity, and the cadres' training in the agricultural field; to create organic links between the educational and research units and those of the production process; to employ specialists as rationally as possible in order to increase vegetable and animal agricultural production and the contribution to improving plant varieties, animal breeds and their appropriate distribution in suitable areas; to establish modern technologies and to introduce them as efficiently as possible and to insure positive results in animal breeding and plant growing.

V. On the Improvement of the Activity on the People's Private Farms

The people's councils, which are also plan holders, are responsible for the economic activity on people's private farms--that is, on the farms of the members of the agricultural production cooperatives in areas not covered by cooperatives--and for the production provisions in this field.

1. In an area covered by a cooperative the people's councils, together with the specialists of the general industrial-agricultural councils, will provide technical assistance and the necessary help so that people's private farms can make proper use of their production potential. The General Industrial-Agricultural State and Cooperative Council will expand cooperation, through its units, with the private farms of cooperative members and of the other village residents, especially regarding vegetable production, potato and fruit growing, the raising and fattening of cattle, pigs and sheep, poultry and small fur animals and silk worms.

2. In areas not covered by cooperatives the people's councils, the county agricultural directorates and the agricultural producers' commissions will assist private farms by supplying seeds, seedlings and valuable breeds for stud and so forth.

The county agricultural directorate will employ specialists at the agricultural veterinary districts who will grant technical assistance and provide guidance to these farms.

Sections of the agricultural mechanization stations will be organized and attached to the agricultural veterinary district which will be endowed with specific equipment for mechanizing certain work at people's private farms.

The organizing of fruit growing, animal breeding and pasture melioration associations will also be intensified in this area.

VI. On Improving the Industrial Processing Activity of Agricultural Production and the Activity of the Food Industry

1. The food industry department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will become the department for the industrial processing of agricultural products. This department must take measures so that the centrals and units in its jurisdiction mainly concern themselves with insuring the necessary raw materials, their rational utilization and also with achieving quality products.

2. In each unit the meat processing central must directly concern itself with concluding contracts, insuring the required number of livestock, with seeing that they gain the necessary weight and that they are delivered. At the same time, the central must insure the complete and better use of meat products and byproducts [subproduse] in slaughterhouses and processing units and a large range of the requested varieties of meats and processed meats for the people and for other needs of the national economy. The central will introduce strict control over animal slaughtering norms at slaughterhouses, irrespective of their jurisdiction, and will be responsible for the observance of legal provisions as regards the slaughtering weight and the number of animals to be slaughtered under the plan provisions.

3. The central for milk processing will insure that the milk production in contracting units is constantly watched and it will follow how these units insure the necessary livestock, the envisaged production and the delivery of the quantities envisaged in the contracts. The central is also obligated to insure that the entire quantity of milk is taken over and that sanitory norms are respected. It will organize the processing of milk and see that the necessary variety of quality milk products is achieved.

4. The central for the production and processing of sugar beets, the central for edible oil and the central for the production and processing of tobacco will effectively assist the farming units and will check that the planned areas are planted, that they carry out the right agricultural work in keeping with the technical requirements of each crop. It will also see to the achievement and processing of production stipulated in the contracts.

5. The department for the industrial processing of agricultural products will develop new industrial capacities within the framework of the general industrial-agricultural councils to more efficiently use the agricultural raw material resources. At the same time, the department will take the necessary measures to insure a direct link between industrial enterprises and the councils by organizing cooperation ventures with them and by developing, in their area, enterprise sections.

VII. On Improving the Activity of the Party Organizations and Bodies and of the People's Councils

Taking into consideration the importance of the adopted measures and their renovating and revolutionary nature, the RCP Central Committee plenum deems it necessary to substantially improve the activity of the party organizations and bodies at all levels. [paragraph continues]

In their activity, they must give priority to the firm application of the program adopted, to generally improving the level of the leadership and organizational work in agriculture in order to increase crop and animal production in keeping with the targets envisaged and with the provisions of the uniform plan of the country's socioeconomic development.

1. The party organizations in agricultural cooperatives, in state agricultural cooperatives and in agricultural mechanization stations must take firm action to mobilize the communists and all agricultural workers to apply the measures established under most favorable conditions.

The party organizations in agricultural units must focus on the proper management and use of land and other means of production. They must focus on the entire public wealth and must see that all working people participate in properly carrying out agricultural work, that order and discipline is strengthened and that a greater sense of responsibility is achieved to fulfill the envisaged production plans and improve economic efficiency throughout the agricultural activity.

2. In fully making use of the advantages the new organizational framework offers, the communal party committees--by improving their work style and methods--are compelled to constantly and strictly watch over how the leadership, technical and economic cadres are carrying out their activity in agricultural units and to make them increase their exactingness in work. They must see that the production activity in each unit is improved and that all plan tasks are fulfilled to the letter.

3. The chairman of the general industrial-agricultural council, as party organizer, is obligated to insure that major problems are regularly discussed with the secretaries and bureaus of the party organizations, its units, and with the council members, thus increasing the role of the party organizations and the active participation of the communists and of all workers in implementing the tasks incumbent upon our agriculture.

4. The county party committees must intensify their leadership work and their concrete guidance of the party organizations and bodies, of the state bodies and agricultural units; they must systematically check how they fulfill their tasks and must implement the new measures that have been established. Local party bodies must increase their exactingness in eliminating existing shortcomings and must introduce a sense of great responsibility in the struggle for resolutely implementing the agricultural policy of the party and the state upon which depends the continuous flourishing of our agriculture, of the entire economy and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

5. In implementing the measures on improving the leadership, organization and planning of agriculture and the food industry, great tasks are incumbent upon the people's councils which, in conformity with the law, are responsible for the entire socioeconomic activity in their area. It is the duty of the people's councils to insure the necessary conditions for the general industrial-agricultural councils and the units under their jurisdiction so that they are able to carry out their activity under most favorable conditions by actively and directly assisting their leadership in mobilizing the village residents to perform good quality agricultural work according to schedule and to resolutely apply the party decisions and the country's laws.

The RCP Central Committee plenum assesses that the measures that have been adopted are a new and telling expression of the constant concern by the party and state and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to continuously improve the organizational framework and the leadership of agriculture--a basic branch of our economy--in keeping with the requirements of the general progress of our socioeconomic activity and of our socialist society.

The RCP Central Committee plenum calls upon cooperative farmers, machine operators, specialists in agricultural production cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and mechanization stations, upon the peasantry in areas not covered by cooperatives and all agricultural workers to constantly act, under the leadership of the party organizations and bodies to implement the measures aimed at improving the leadership, organization and planning to the letter, to improve the activity in this important sector of the national economy in keeping with the great requirements posed by our society's current and future general development.

Dear comrades, do all you can to insure a continuous increase in crop and animal production, to make maximal use of the conditions created by our socialist state, to increase agriculture's contribution toward developing the national wealth and improving the standard of living and level of civilization for all our people and to implementing the party's program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism!

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR MARKED IN CLUJ-NAPOCA

AU0719?8 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On the 31st anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, a meeting was held in Cluj-Napoca this afternoon devoted to this event. The meeting was attended by representatives of the local party and state bodies, of the mass and civic organizations, and working people from Cluj enterprises and institutions.

The floor was taken by university Prof Ion Baciu, rector of the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology of Cluj-Napoca and vice chairman of the country council of the Romanian Association for Ties With Foreign Countries, and by Viktor Vasilyevich Gordeyev, deputy chief of the General Directorate for International Tourism attached to the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and leader of the delegation of aktivists of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, which is visiting our country on this occasion.

The speakers stressed the importance of the event celebrated, as well as the all-round development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. They stressed the decisive role of the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the development of these relations in their mutual interests and the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH YAR--Bucharest, 7 Feb, AGERPRES--Possibilities of developing and diversifying trade exchanges, collaboration and economic cooperation between Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic were analysed during the talks opened in Bucharest on February 7, between the Romanian delegation headed by Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Kalid Barakat, minister of state, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TITO'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD041304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Apparent text of the joint communique issued following Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's official visit to Kuwait from 1 to 4 February]

[Text] Kuwait--At the end of the visit by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito to the state of Kuwait, the following joint communique was issued here.

Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, made an official visit to the state of Kuwait from 1 to 4 February 1979 at the invitation of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad As-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

President Josip Broz Tito and his associates were accorded a warm welcome, which reflects the deep and friendly relations between the state of Kuwait and the SFRY, and the recognition of the exceptional role which President Josip Broz Tito plays in the national and international spheres.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, President Josip Broz Tito and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and their associates held talks during which they exchanged views on relations between the two friendly countries and international questions of joint interest.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction the very successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as their cooperation within the framework of the nonaligned movement and in other international forums.

The two sides noted that significant results have been achieved in economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of investments and financial cooperation. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding and promoting relations and cooperation in various other spheres.

Discussing the general political situation, the two sides stressed the necessity for all peace-loving countries, and particularly the nonaligned, to intensify their efforts to promote and strengthen international peace and security. They expressed deep concern at the practice of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. They are resolutely opposed to the use of force in solving disputes between states and they insist that disputes be resolved in accordance with the UN Charter. In their view, the UN represents the most adequate forum for solving these problems.

Once again, the two sides underlined their resolute support for the peoples struggling for the final liquidation of colonialism, against imperialism and all forms of foreign domination, racism and for their freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the increasing role of the nonaligned movement in the promotion of international relations based on equality.

They stressed the need for the constant reaffirmation of the basic principles of the nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement, which make this movement an independent, authentic and irreplaceable factor for peace and progress in the world. The two sides resolutely reject all attempts to divide the nonaligned movement.

The two sides will make efforts to carry out adequate preparations for the forthcoming summit conference on nonaligned countries in order to insure its success.

Discussing the dangerous and delicate situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their conviction that the achievement of a just and lasting peace in this region is impossible without Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the people of Palestine.

The two sides again expressed their conviction that the countries of the gulf are responsible for maintaining the security and stability of this area without foreign interference. They also stressed the importance of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The two sides placed particular emphasis on the need to carry out specific measures of solidarity formulated in the action programs adopted by the nonalined countries at their meetings and to rely increasingly on their own strength, such as the solidarity fund for economic and social development of the nonalined countries.

They emphasized the great significance of a more rapid development among the developing countries and the need for more efficient cooperation between developed countries in constructing a new international economic order in the interests of both developed and developing countries.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction the significant contribution of their countries to the promotion of cooperation between developing countries and they expressed their readiness to make further efforts in this direction in the future. In particular, they stressed their support for and the need to respect the inalienable right of every country to use its own natural resources independently.

President Tito assessed the progress made in the social and economic development of Kuwait favorably. This progress is the result of the constant concern and efforts of his highness the amir and his government, as well as efforts aimed at the continued progress and prosperity of the people and the state of Kuwait.

Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, invited the amir of Kuwait to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. A time for the visit will be established later.

HODZA RECEIVES NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

LD031002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 2 (TANJUG)--Receiving today the credentials of the new Lebanese ambassador to Yugoslavia, Muhammad al-Malik, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza expressed Yugoslavia's conviction that the people of Lebanon will with the assistance and all-round support, above all, of the United Nations and the non-aligned countries, surmount the present difficulties and secure conditions for the country's stabilization, preservation of its independence and sovereignty, and its unimpeded and free democratic development on the basis of its own choices and interests of the people of Lebanon.

Setting out that Yugoslavia will, (?just as) so far, continue fully to assist and support the legitimate rights of the Lebanese people, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Hodza said that, even under the present, for Lebanon difficult conditions, the two countries cooperate also at the international level and, in particular, within the United Nations and the non-aligned movement. The two countries are doing and will continue to do so toward attaining equitable solutions for all countries of the region, stabilizing conditions and securing peace and security in each of them.

Fadilj Hodza pointed out that the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Lebanon are characterized by a closeness in views on major international questions.

Lebanese Ambassador Muhammad al-Malik expressed his government's concern with the situation in the country and the Middle East and with the international developments in general. The ambassador assessed the international situation as pregnant with dangers for world peace.

"The peace we in Lebanon believe in", Ambassador al-Malik said, "is the peace you, yourself, strive for, a peace founded on justice and mutual respect. Yugoslavia's positions on various world problems, including on the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, specifically, confirm Yugoslavia's perserverance supporting the just cause", the new Lebanese ambassador to Yugoslavia said in conclusion.

MINIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN SAWP MEETING ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU071807 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A conference is being held in Belgrade with presidents of the communal conferences of the SAWP of Serbia attending. They are discussing the action and political preparations of this sociopolitical organization for work in the political system and current questions of the education and training system reform. Salih Nusi and Filipj Matic, vice presidents of the republican conference, submitted the opening reports.

Milos Minic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations, addressed the conference participants on the international situation. He particularly pointed out the significance of Comrade Tito's visit to the Middle East countries. Milos Minic also referred to focal points of crisis in the world and the state of detente, and spoke in this connection on relations among the big powers.

Milos Minic also referred to the latest events in the nonalined movement from the point of view of strengthening the unity and the direction of the movement, as it was expressed at the recently held meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo.

Milos Minic also spoke about the economic situation in the world and the delay in the negotiations between the developed and the developing countries on a new international economic order. The president of the Federal Council for International Relations also spoke about the international position of Yugoslavia and in this context about relations with the neighboring countries, particularly referring to the situation in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. In this connection Milos Minic pointed out the importance of strengthening the internal political and economic stability of Yugoslavia, of brotherhood and unity and the solving of economic and social problems as important factors in further strengthening the international position of Yugoslavia.

Further at the conference, the participants endorsed a program of activities for the republican conference in the forthcoming elections of the SFRY Presidency member from Serbia. The meeting supported the proposal of Comrade Tito that the Presidency membership should remain unchanged in the coming 5-year period. It was announced at the meeting that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, accepting Comrade Tito's initiative, supported the proposal that Comrade Petar Stambolic again be the candidate for the SFRY Presidency member from Serbia.

KURTOVIC RECEIVES PLO'S BELGRADE REPRESENTATIVE

LD072214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 7, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance president Todo Kurtovic today received the head of the Belgrade Palestine Liberation Organization Political Office Ibrahim al-Khatib.

Al-Khatib informed Kurtovic about the latest Middle East developments, the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the work and decisions of the 14th Palestinian National Council session in Damascus.

Todo Kurtovic once again stressed the consistent support and assistance extended by Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance to the P.L.O. in the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation. Further cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the P.L.O. was also discussed.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD070201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sabac--The members of a Chinese economic delegation led by Kong Candong [Kung Tsan-tung], director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the PRC, visited Sabac today. The PRC guests paid a visit to the Zorka chemical industry, where they held talks on promotion of cooperation.

The Zorka chemical industry is interested not only in sales of its products on the Chinese market, but also in supplies of raw materials from the PRC. To date Zorka has exported about 5,000 tons of copper sulphate annually to China.

The guests were particularly interested in Zorka artificial fertilizers and plant protection methods. Opportunities for more concrete agreements and conclusion of contracts on long-term production cooperation will be offered in April of this year at the Beijing [Peking] fair, at which the Zorka chemical industry of Sabac will show its goods for the first time.

OSLOBODJENJE REVIEWS MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING

AU071115 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1020 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

["Authenticity of Nonalined Policy"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 February--The analysis of the course of the Maputo meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries at the ministerial level provides good ground for noting with satisfaction that, together with the fulfillment of the basic aim of this meeting--that of extending concrete aid and support to the liberation movements of southern Africa and to the frontline countries--the final document once again underlines the authentic principles of the nonalined movement and confirms its nonbloc character and the progressive nature of its aims which, as a result of their universality and their antisectarian character, are more and more firmly uniting two-thirds of mankind in the struggle for the realization of the genuine aims of the nonalined movement, the Sarajevo newspaper OSLOBODJENJE says in its issue today.

During the working discussions an enormous majority of delegations expressed the view that in international relations the nonalined movement cannot and must not yield in any way to bloc pressures or the policy of blocs.

The need to honor the principles determined by the Belgrade ministerial conference last summer was emphasized at this meeting, too. The democratic orientation did not let pass those nuances of views and approaches in the nonalined policy that pursue the aim of strengthening a certain social system and of imposing this system as "the leading model" or of advancing by covert ways bloc interests in the nonalined movement. Many speakers pointed out that it is not possible to free oneself from the pressure of one bloc by moving closer to another bloc, and that the choice of system and government in the countries of the nonalined movement is the internal affair of each individual state, OSLOBODJENJE continues. The nonalined movement has been and continues to be the conscience of mankind and it is guided by the idea of finding and providing the best solutions for the key problems of the contemporary world, allowing no ideological split in its ranks. For unity can and must be preserved regardless of the fact that members of the nonalined movement are countries with different social systems.

The Maputo meeting was able to adopt such a final document because its participants adhered to the adopted and implemented principles of nonalinement and they realized that a victory in the struggle to settle the major problems of the contemporary world can only be won by honoring the principles of nonalined policy.

The adopted documents attest to the fact that the Maputo meeting proceeded from the premise that the nonalined policy and its promoters represent an independent and autonomous factor in the international community and on the world political scene and that the orientation adopted at this meeting must be honored at all future meetings of nonalined countries at all levels.

The Maputo meeting has once again confirmed the authenticity of the aims of the nonalined movement. All proposals to introduce the concept of "an alliance of progressive forces" into the movement were rejected by an overwhelming number of participants, recognizing the danger of this approach and understanding that this approach would distort the nature and essence of the nonalined policy, the newspaper concludes.

TANJUG EDITOR ASSAILS BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA IN INDIAN PRESS

LD041850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

["Bulgaria Buys History"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 4, TANJUG--(from TANJUG editor Djordje Milosevic)--Lately the Bulgarian propaganda is resorting to a new anti-Yugoslav maneuver. Namely, late in January big announcements paid for by the Bulgarian Government denying the existence of the Macedonian nation, proclaiming Macedonians to be Bulgarians, and the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia as part of southern Serbia, as well as a number of neighbouring areas integral parts of the Bulgarian territory, appeared in a number of Indian papers. This doubtlessly is a unique example of one country paying for the publication of such pamphlets in the papers of another country in order to slander a third country.

The announcements do not state anything new but merely reiterate Bulgaria's well-known positions whereby the existence of the Macedonian nation is [word indistinct] and include all those elements the basis of which is the dream of a greater, San Stefano Bulgaria.

The publication of such pre-paid advertisements in foreign newspapers with the goal of presenting a historical falsehood as a "fact" is clearly without precedent and a sign of weakness. Bulgaria has not only published such advertisements in India, whose authorities have advised it to refrain from such actions in future, but also in other countries, countries geographically distant from the Balkans and consequently insufficiently informed on the courses of history in the Balkans and the actual background of such Bulgarian actions.

Bulgarian propagandists, who instead of using facts are using money, will certainly not succeed in damaging Yugoslavia's true friendship with countries in which these falsehoods are being propagated through actions in an extremely bad taste.

Yugoslavia has not established its worldwide friendly relations by using money, corruption and pressure, but by its honest policy well-known to the entire world. This is also well-known to Bulgaria with which Yugoslavia wants to maintain good relations as its neighbour and a socialist country. Yugoslavia has been investing and will continue to invest efforts towards this goal but on the basis of the respect for Yugoslavia and for its history.

Indian Press Reaction Cited

LD041854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, February 4, TANJUG--The entire Indian press has cited Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman's short statement that India "had advised the Bulgarian Embassy in New Delhi not to publish in India the material (?criticised) by countries with which India has friendly relations".

The Indian paper HINDUSTANI TIMES has published a more extensive report regarding the Bulgarian announcement in the NATIONAL HERALD on January 24.

Under the headline "Rules for Announcement Pointed Out to Bulgaria" the paper HINDUSTANI TIMES says that the stand of the Indian Government and "the criticism of the Yugoslav Embassy in New Delhi" have been set forth to Bulgaria after the publication of the announcement with "Bulgarian pretensions towards Macedonia". "Macedonia is one of the six Yugoslav constituent republics, while Bulgaria claims that the Macedonians do not belong in any of the Yugoslav ethnical groups, but that they are Bulgarians" the paper says. The article further gives a short explanation regarding the equality of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

TANJUG DISCUSSES DEPROFESSIONALIZATION OF POLITICS

LD051744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 5 (TANJUG)--President Tito's initiative aimed at the bolder consolidation in Yugoslavia of collective work and decision-making is one of the central themes in Yugoslavia's political life. President Tito has also proposed the introduction of a one-year chairmanship mandate in all representative bodies and political forums, as a further stage in the de-professionalization of politics.

Discussions which are underway at all levels in the work organizations, municipalities, provinces, republics and the federation, have already shown that the socialization of politics and decision-making is nothing new to Yugoslav practice.

It is rather a question of the continued activity in the process of developing democracy and self-management in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav public sees the motive for Tito's initiative aimed at the further consolidation of collective work and leadership in the continued presence of alienated decision-making centres.

In practice, ties between technocracy and political bureaucracy still exist. All these elements, as has clearly been stressed in the discussions to date, lead to the usurpation of the rights of the self-management workers and the competence of political institutions and enable the appearance of careerism and leadership in politics.

In recording main points in the all-Yugoslav discussion of the Tito initiative so far, the daily BORBA especially singles out the following assertion: "It seems that few are those who are reelected after having fulfilled their elected function and that the total of people whose basic profession is politics is on an increase".

As to the introduction of chairman's one-year term, further discussions should show where, how and at which levels this principle should be applied. The thing only beyond dispute is, however, that this has to be done everywhere in places where the centers of political power have been spotted.

The discussions so far have, very pointedly, put also on the agenda many other questions related to a successful realization of collective work and leadership such as, for instance, are further democratization of personnel policy, strengthening personal and collective responsibility and, particularly: The consistent implementation of the principles of rotation, re-election and deprofessionalization in politics.

TANJUG REPORTS ANTI-INFLATIONARY MEASURES FOR 1979

LD072220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG)--The aim of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance program of concrete measures is to make 1979 the year of high-quality economic operations and the calming down of the consumer fever. Thus, the Yugoslav social-political organization with the largest membership gives its support to the already proclaimed government policy of economic stabilization.

The action currently in progress throughout the country involves not only the curbing of inflation but the stabilization of all economic trends, from prices to foreign trade and the production itself. This includes measures aimed towards further material strengthening of self-management, that is, the strict implementation of the proclaimed goal for enterprises to control completely the income they create.

Yugoslav economists have been discussing for a long time whether inflation should be treated as a "good servant" or a "threat". The result of these debates was the stand that inflation, an unavoidable companion of faster development, must not be permitted to "run out of hand". It is considered that the rate of inflation in Yugoslavia should be close to inflation rates in the developed European countries. In this some results have already been achieved. For example in 1976 the inflation rate in Yugoslavia was cut in half, but then it rose again. In 1977 the inflation rate totaled 15 per cent. Last year the retail prices increase totaled 13.4 per cent, and the living costs 14.5 per cent.

However, measures currently being taken, it is stressed, should not merely be limited to curbing the prices. The creation of economic conditions for establishing a better balance between commodities and money circulation on the market and the advancement of the economic position now have the priority.

These measures, aimed at removing the very causes of instability, primarily involve more effective economic activity as well as the restriction of all forms of expenditure, that is, the adjustment of expenditure to society's needs and possibilities.

Various political and specialized forums have warned at their meetings against investment "fever". Although intensive investment is considered under present circumstances as necessary, criticism is focused on those plans either lacking financial coverage or without assured domestic or foreign markets. Similarly, no one is against increased personal incomes, if resulting from a rise in labour productivity.

However, as pointed out in these discussions, more durable economic stabilization and a balanced market cannot be accomplished through restrictions alone, but through heightened production, increased productivity and more effective economic activity.

1979 TRADE WITH POLAND REPORTED; EXPORTS TO INCREASE

LD070030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--This year, Yugoslavia and Poland plan to exchange goods and services valued at about $730 million, with Yugoslav exports exceeding imports from Poland by about $50 million. Greater exports of our products has been agreed on to make up for Yugoslavia's deficit last year of about $60 million.

The Yugoslav buiness people who cooperate with Poland emphasized at today's meeting in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy that this opportunity must above all be used to appear on the Polish market in a more organized manner. It was stated that our economic organizations should establish direct links with the Polish partners and seek possibilities to increase the export of goods in addition to the agreed list, especially since Poland is prepared to buy more Yugoslav raw materials, reproduction materials, agricultural and food products and consumer goods than it did in the past.

The structure of trade envisaged in 1979 is mutually satisfactory. Machine tools and equipment make up about 43 percent of our exports, raw materials and reproduction materials about 37 percent, agricultural and food products 6 percent, consumer goods 11 percent and services over 3 percent. Imports from Poland have a similar structure, except that machine tools and equipment make up 51 percent compared with other products. Last year, the value of trade amounted to about $490 million, so that the envisaged volume of trade this year represents about a 50 percent increase.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY TO INCREASE

AU021810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 31 January--The present volume of exchange on the basis of cooperation between the Crvena Zastava factory and the USSR automobile industry should be increased from the present $52 million per year to about $100 million per year. This is the most important result of the successful business talks which Milenko Bojanic, general director of the Crvena Zastava factory, had in Moscow recently.

Milenko Bojanic said that the two sides assessed that the present 5-year agreement on cooperation with the USSR automobile industry, which is to run until 1980, was being successfully realized and that the cooperation in the prodcution of Vaz (Lada) passenger automobiles was fully justified technologically and economically. It was agreed to expand this production and it is likely that at the beginning of February the pertinent documents on expanding this cooperation on the basis of the current agreement will be signed. The present volume of cooperation valued at $52 million will be doubled. The deliveries will be in proportion 1 to 1 and this means that the Yugoslav exports of parts will be doubled, while the Soviet side will increase the deliveries of Vaz (Lada) passenger automobiles from the present 12,000 to approximately 25,000 automobiles per year.

Possibilities for introducing industrial cooperation for other products for the USSR automobile industry were also discussed. Bojanic said that if these proposals for expanding transactions after 1980 were realized, then the mutual exchange would be worth $120 to $130 million per year.